

## Clefs

**(Glyph)**

16

**(Description)**

Two octaves up/down (for clefs) variation.

**(Reference)**

Used in early 20th century scores by Durand.

## Time signatures

0 through 6

Reversed and turned time signature numbers, common time and cut time symbols for canon notation.

Mozart: *“Der Spiegel” Duet* etc.  
Available in November 2.0.

0 and 6

0 through 6

0 and 6

## Noteheads

♯ and ✕

Noteheads suggested for striking piano strings, but with numerous other uses.

Karkoshka: *Notation in New Music*  
Available in the Opus font set.

## Beamed groups of notes

— and —

Medium and long ties for notes in this category to accommodate different spacing.

## Accidentals

♭ ♮ ♯ ✕ ( )

Accidentals, parenthesis and ligatures reduced by approximately 1 staff size (80%) for courtesy accidentals

Ross: *The Art of Music Engraving and Processing*

(♭) (♮) (♯) (✕)

↑ and ↓

Quarter tone up/down (Ferneyhough)

Stone: *Music Notation in the 20th Century*

≡ and ≡

Combining lower/raise by one 53-limit comma (Helmholtz-Ellis)  
This is AFAIK the only symbol lacking to complete the Helmholtz-Ellis extended accidentals set.

Sabat: *The Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation*

## Octaves

16 and 24

Two and three octaves up/down variation.

Both used in early 20th century scores by Durand.

## Dynamics


( and )      Opening/closing parenthesis

## Brass & wind techniques

      Mouthpiece pop/hand pop      Stone: *Music Notation in the 20th Century*

∅      Rim only (W.w.)/valve trill (Brass)      Ibid.

## String techniques

      Bow behind bridge on one, two, three or four strings respectively.      Ibid.  
One-string symbol also used for whole notes as with the symbols below.

      Bow on bridge (whole note)      Ibid.

      Bow on tailpiece (whole note)      Ibid.

## Vocal techniques

△      Nasal Voice      Ibid.





## Keyboard techniques

      Pedal heel to toe/toe to heel variation      Ibid.


## Harp techniques

      Damp only low strings      Ibid.

      Damp at specific points      Ibid.

	Damp with both hands	Ibid.
	Half pedal, one string (U+E688 is used for half pedal, two strings.)	Ibid.
	Isolated Sounds: Damp each sound simultaneously with playing the next.	Ibid.
	Snare-Drum effect	Salzedo: <i>Modern Study of the Harp</i>

## Percussion?

	Scrape around rim/rotate (clockwise)	Included as a miscellaneous symbol in November 2.0.
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## Conductor symbols

	Free/unconducted passages	Stone: <i>Music Notation in the 20th Century</i>
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## Function theory

<b>F</b>	Capital F As in Fr (French sixth chord).
<b>l</b> and <b>i</b>	Capital and minuscule l For Roman numerals or as in It (Italian sixth chord).
<b>K</b> and <b>k</b>	Capital and minuscule K Indicates mediants in Swedish ('kontraparallell') and perhaps other languages.
<b>L</b> and <b>l</b>	Capital and minuscule L Indicates contrast chords ('Leittonwechselklänge').
<b>M</b> and <b>m</b>	Capital and minuscule M Indicates mediants in Norwegian (and perhaps other languages).
<b>N</b>	Superscript capital N Indicates Neapolitan sixth chord in German (as in S <sup>N</sup> ).

r Minuscule R  
As in Fr or Gr (French or German sixth chord).

## Multi-segment lines

~ and ~ Arpeggio upward/downward swash (Couperin) Couperin: *L'Art de Toucher Le Clavecin*

∪ Oboic flux/play at upper end of strings Salzedo: *Modern Study of the Harp*  
Symbol included in Harp techniques (U+E685), but not as line segment.

∧ Play at upper end of strings Ibid.  
Symbol included in Harp techniques (U+E68A), but not as line segment.

## Fingerings (new category)

o through 9 Fingering numbers Gould: *Behind Bars*

^ and ~ Finger substitution above/below Ibid.  
(Kerned to be placed above/below numbers in a text string).

- Finger substitution dash Ibid.

⌈ Multiple notes bracket Ibid.